PATIENCE NEARLY EXHAUSTED

RUSSIA THINKS SALISBURY CANNOT BE KICKED INTO WAR.

The United States Could Prevent the Threatened Conflict by Joining Forces With England in Behalf of Open Markets in China.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 .- A special cable dispatch to the Inter Ocean from London

Europe's share in the rejoicings over the re-establishment of peace in Christendom is disturbed by gloomy forebodings that it will not be permitted to remain long unbroken. These fears find their freest expression in England, and England is the only country which is considering the necessity of breaking the peace of the world in the near future.

In other words, England is the only country which, perhaps, will turn the dip-lomatic war now raging in the far East into a physical war. No continental gov-ernment believes that England will venture to do this. Therefore, the consequences of the signing of the peace protocol in Washington are discussed at all continental capitals without reference to the immediate crisis in China, which is absorbing England's attention.

The most important feature of European comment is the universal recognition of the fact that the United States is henceforth a great potentiality, which must be reckened with in considering every ques-tion involving the rights and interests of nations. It is interesting to note how complete, if not how ungrudging, this recognition has become during the past four months. There is not the slightest sign of a disposition to raise any opposition to the terms of peace as far as they are defined in the protocol,

Question of the Phillipines.

There is no voice of protest yet against America's retaining the Philippines, or so nuch of them as is of political importance. It is, indeed, regarded as a foregone con-clusion that the islands will become virtually American, as the result of the Paris

It is hoped at most continental chancel-leries that Spain, by cajolery and pleading. or by superior guile, may succeed in retaining the Asiatic group, and the Spanish government will probably receive secret aid in the shape of the best advice that the wiles of the continent can suggest. But the Philippine question is bound up in the general Asiatic crisis, which is expected shape before the peace commission will get to work. The position of most European powers, therefore, is still unde-

Russia's course in heaping humiliation after humiliation upon England is relent-less and apparently regardless of conse-quences. It is not true, however, that Russia is deliberately inciting Great Britain to war. It is believed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Europe, for that matter, that nothing which may happen in China will force Lord Salisbury to draw the sword. The chief reason for this belief is the well known fact of the queen's determination never, under any circumstances, to sign another declaration of war.

May Force England to Fight. The real question is how far it is safe for England's rivals to trust to this assumption. There is a point beyond which the queen herself would be powerless. There have been indications in the past few days that this point is almost within sight. Public sentiment throughout England is very deeply stirred. Lord Salisbury's critics to day number the great majority of Englishmen. His own party almost unanimously condemns him. There is not a newspaper of any consequence in Great Britain which has not, during the present week, attacked and criticised the Eastern policy of the Rovernment

Public opinion in England is undemon strative until it can bear no more, then it becomes insistent and coercive. The limits of its passive submission to repeated humiliation are well nigh reached, according to all indications. It is already in open rebellion to Lord Salisbury and will even override the wishes of the queen herself if it is only convinced that national honor and national incrests are both at stake

This condition of the public mind will probably force the government before long to do one of two things-either forcibly to intervene alone or in conjunction with the United States to keep open markets in China, or accept the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, toward which events are obviously hastening, and to seize whatever is possible for the British share. There is reason to believe that Russia, France and Germany hope that Lord Salisbury will resort to the latter policy. It is almost certain that those powers are so far agreed that they expect to restrict the British share in such a division of the prize

to very narrow limits. America Can Prevent War.

The United States, of course, will get nothing, as it wants nothing territorially, but it will inevitably be shut out of the markets which it does want, except such as Great Britain will kindly consent to

There is one course open which not even the Russian diplomatists deny will prove effective. If the United States and Great Britain deliver a joint declaration that they will not permit the markets of China to be closed by any power, no country or combination of countries, will care to accept that challenge.

The Pail Mull Gazette, in its article commeeting upon the signing of the Spanish-American protocol and consequent virtual end of the war, says;
"America will henceforth have an undis-

America will henceforth have an undisputed place among the powers which make the history of the civilized and uncivilized world. Her day of self-contained isolation is gone forever. She may advance a little faster or a little less fast to meet her manifest destiny, but there can be no American citizen to-day who does not feel that the old order of things has changed since America stood at the parting of the ways four months ago, and that she stands to-day upon the threshold of a new life."

Then, referring to the intertwined in

of a new life."

Then, referring to the intertwined interests of Great Britain and the United States in China, the Gazette says:

"We can only say that the latest news does not augur well for the maintenance of patients."

MAY FORCE A WAR

disappearance of Spain from the new world. For good or ill, the United States has taken a place among the great powers and must accept the responsibilities. They have taken a position which will compel them to have a foreign policy which will demand means of making them respected abroad. They are already becoming a strong naval power, and a larger standing army has become indispensable."

Carlists Seem to Be Powerless.

There is no news yet of any serious consequences from the making of peace in Spain. On the other hand, public feeling almost universally is one of relief. It will be difficult by all accounts for the Carlists to change this sentiment to one of resen ment over the terms of the protocol, which has been their long-announced programme There is much discussion on the point There is much discussion on the point whether it is possible to relinquish Cuba and Porto Rico without a vote of the cortes. Sagasta's organ, El Correo, argues that the prohibition in article 55 of the constitution must be held subject to article 4, which declares that it is within the province of the queen to declare war, and to make and ratify peace, reporting the same afterward to the cortes. El Correo says:

to make and ratify peace, reporting the same afterward to the cortes. El Correo says:

"How could peace be made, if the previous consent of the cortes be required, and what conquering country would consent to waste the time while the deputies and senators are debating? What is happening now is not the free cession of the territory of Spain. It is yielding to superior force alone."

The British Law Journal, in an article on the effects of the cession of Spanish territory to the United States, says:

"There is no doubt that the inhabitants of conquered territory become subjects of the state to which it is ceded, but treaties of peace commonly give them the right to retain their former allegiance, though seldom unconditionally. The laws of some countries do not allow aliens to hold landed property, and the United States may object to the presence of a large number of persons owing allegiance to a foreign state. Therefore, in treatics of cession, it is often provided that the inhabitants who wish to retain the? former allegiance must quit the country within a certain time and, sometimes, also, must dispose of their property.

Disposition of Public Debtes

Disposition of Public Debts.

"With regard to the obligations, it is commonly agreed, in the absence of any treaty stipulation, that no portion of the general public debt is transferred with the territory. There are, however, several instances in which a proportionate share of the public debt was transferred by treaty. There are other considerations which apply to local debts. The better opinion is that they should be taken over with the

that they should be taken over with the territory.

"As to the extent to which the existing laws of the conquered territory shall be allowed to remain in force, that is a matter for the state to decide, unless it is settled by treaty. It has usually been the policy of this country to allow a newly acquired colony which has been settled by a civilized state to retain its laws.

"One of the most difficult questions of international law is whether existing treaties between a state of which ceded territory has formed a part and another state continue in force therein after the cession."

continue in force therein after the cession.

"Probably the most correct view is the one stated by Hall, viz.: That with the rights that have been acquired and the obligations which have been contracted by the ceding state as personal rights and obligations the new sovereign has nothing to do. On the other hand, the rights relating exclusively to the lost territory and the obligations contracted exclusively with reference to it are transferred with the cession of territory.

"In this respect, however, the acts of the states, influenced as they are by consideration of policy and expediency, do not always agree with the views of the text writers."

## POPE LEO NEAR THE END.

All Members of His Family Have Hurried to Rome-No Specific Allment.

ROME, Aug. 14.-The pope's extreme weakness has produced a great commotion, excitement and intrigues among the members of the sacred college. It is reported that France, Germany and Austria, as being chiefly concerned in the accession to the papacy, have ordered their representatives not to leave Rome. Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physician, thinks there is no danger if the pope is able to pull through the hot weather. All the members of the family of the pope have hurried to Rome. His holiness on Friday insisted upon getting up, but soon had to be carried to bed again in a state of partial collapse. He does not suffer from any specific affection, but only from debility.

INTENSE HEAT IN EUROPE. Mercury Reaches 85 Degrees in Lon don and Causes a Large Number of Sunstrokes.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-A great heat wave has prevailed throughout England and France during the last three days, the thermometer in London registering \$5 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade and 127 degrees in the sun. On Saturday a large number of persons suffering from sunstrokes were admitted to the hospitals. In addition to the intense heat a dense fog in the English channel has caused nuch inconvenience.

Paris is still hotter. Lleutenant Colonel Longuel fell from his horse and died from the effects of a sunstroke during the ma neuvers at Besiers.

In marked contrast is the weather in the mountain districts of Austria, where extreme cold prevails, the thermometer falling within a few hours from 100 to 50 de grees. Heavy falls of snow have cocurred at Innsbruck, Gratz and elsewhere.

### SETTLERS IN TROUBLE. Harassed by the Cattlemen Within Whose Pastures They Have

Taken Homesteads.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 14.-(Special.) As sistant United States Attorney Scothorn and the chief United States deputy marshal here were called to Woodward to-day to investigate trouble between cattlemen and homestead settlers south of there. It was reported to the authorities at that was reported to the authorities at that place that settlers who had filed on home-steads inside of the great cattle pastures fenced on government land contrary to law had had their fences and crops destroyed, their stock driven off and their lives threatened, in one case a house being riddled with builets. The federal authorities will take prompt action to suppress the trouble and protect the settlers in their rights.

## KAISER TAKES A TUMBLE.

His Horse Rears and Throws Him He Is Receiving the Gift of Two Ladies.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.-Emperor William while riding at Wilhelmsruhe yesterday was approached by two ladies carrying bouquets which they offered to his majes The emperor reached down to accep the bouquets, when his horse reared and unseated him. His majesty was uninjured and, joking about the accident, mounter a fresh steed and returned to the castle.

Many Sick at San Francisco.

in China, the Gazette says:

"We can only say that the latest news does not augur well for the maintenance of the newly restored peace of nations, in which all men of good will are rejoicing to-day."

The Globe says:

"The ending of the war marks the final mand is not expected to live.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—There were the pattern of the division hospital the evening, the greatest number yet, and fifty seven at the post hospital. Only one of these 374 soldiers is dangerously ill—Private has blood poisoning following vaccination and is not expected to live.

LAST OF SHAFTER'S MEN TO LEAVE CUBA IN A DAY OR TWO.

WAITING FOR TRANSPORTS

HEALTH CONDITIONS SHOW MUCH IMPROVEMENT.

Sick Report for Saturday-Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company Economizing Space in Carrying Spanish Soldiers Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by war department officials that all of General Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the war department to-night General Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the transports, which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of General Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having already sailed for this country. General Shafter's report to the war department concerning the departure of the troops follows:

"Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 14, 3:17 p. m.
"H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A. Washington. "All of the cavalry division, Kent's division, Lawton's division except Seventh and First infantry, and sick and suspects of these commands, have already sailed, leaving Bates' division, Eighth Ohio infantry, battery of light artillery, one bat-tery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second cavalry and two companies of en-gineers yet to go. If ships expected with immunes get here, as they ought to, to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or

approximate time. SHAFTER. A dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin to-night from General Shafter indicates that the health conditions among the troops at Santiago are improving. It is as follows:

three days. All depends on the transports,

and, as they have not arrived, can't closely

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 7:30 p. m. "Everything is going well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so that I can leave, but I cannot do so until arrangements for those left are made, "SHAFTER, Major General."

General Shafter's report of the health conditions of his corps, also received tonight, follows.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898. Adjutant General, Washington. Sanitary report for August 13: Total number of sick, 2,514; total number of fever cases, 1,945; new fever cases, 179; total number fever cases returned to Deaths-Privates William H. Sanders, Troop B, First United States volunteer cavalry, remittent malarial fever, acute dysentary; Private Reuben Ingle, Company A. Twentieth infantry, malarial toxaemia Private Olof Husby, Company A, Thirtyfourth Michigan, malarial fever; Corporal Henry I. Jennings, Company K. Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private John Mallory, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever Private Irvine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever: Private Edward Myott, Company T, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; First Sergeant E. L. Sherrott, Company C, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major General. It is quite evident from a dispatch received by General Corbin to-night from General Shafter that the Spanish Trans Atlantic Company, in transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain, is economizing space in its ships. The dispatch from Shafter, which was dated at

Santiago this evening, reads: "Luzon sailed this afternoon for Spain with 2,056 soldiers, 4 priests, 16 women, 34 children and 137 officers; total, 2.237." General Shafter reports to the war de partment to-night concerning the customs receipts at Santiago as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 5:37 p. m. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington. "I have the honor to report for your nformation that there was taken in at the customs house here, from July 30 to August

"Major General." FOUR SHIPLOADS ARRIVE.

SHAFTER,

13, inclusive, \$58,445,24.

Large Contingent of General Shafter's Army Reached Montank Point Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-Four transports he St. Louis, Vigilancia, Mattewan and Miami, having on board troops who were ordered home from Santlago, have arrived off Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long

The troops oboard the transports are the First volunteer cavalry (rough riders) First regular cavalry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, and the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth infantry. All the transports, excepting the St. Louis, sailed from Santiago on August 8.

The St. Louis, which left some days later, brought up 872 soldiers. There was little ickness aboard the former American liner and but one death-Private Oliver longwood, of Company B, Ninth regiment, who died from yellow fever and was buried at sea. There was no other development of yellow fever. Twenty-four sick, of a serious nature, are aboard the St. Louis.

The Vigilancia has 609 men of the Sixth and Thirteenth regular infantry, and the condition of the troops is excellent. Twenty-one sick are under treatment, but there is no fever. General Ames is on board. The Miami came up slowly and anchored in the quarantine grounds late to-day. She was not boarded. Colonel Theodore velt and his rough riders are on the Miami. The Mattewan has not been inspected. The work of disinfecting the St. Louis was begun this afternoon. The sick on board were attended by the hospital corps and the soldiers were given baths and pro-vided with clean clothing. They will be allowed to land to-morrow morning, when they will be marched to the detention

The work of disinfecting the other ships and landing the men will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

The soldiers who arrived by the Gate City Saturday night were landed to-day. They were a worn looking lot of men, but appeared to be in high spirits. They were marched to the detention camp, where they at once went into quarters.

BIG FIRE AT FRESNO, CAL. Flames in the Raisin Packing District Do Damage Aggregating

\$300,000

FRESNO, CAL., Aug. 14.-The conflagration that devastated a large area in the packing house district in Fresno at midnight was not gotten under control until daybreak this morning. The aggregate loss is now variously estimated from a conservative standpoint at from \$300,000 to \$450,000. The buildings destroyed were: The Forsyth Seeded Raisin Packing Company. Phoenix packing house, Union Iron works (partly destroyed), National Ice Company's establishment, Farmers' warehouse, Finstein's warehouse, Hobbs & Parson's (partly destroyed), residence of John Doyle,

yardmaster. In addition to the buildings enumerated the Southern Pacific's loss will be considerable. Several strings or freight cars standing along the sides of the packing houses and the warehouses were a mass of flames before the force of railroad men flames before the force of railroad men could haul them away. The freight depot of the Southern Pacific was on fire several times, but a large force of railroad men was stationed there and managed to save it. Only the low, compact nature of the Hobbs-Parsons warehouse and the fireproof construction of the Burleigh building prevented the fire from sweeping the entire line of packing houses on both sides of the track.

The loss of the packing houses of the dis-trict is a severe blow to Fresno. It will be the means of throwing hundreds of needy men and women out of employment at the only time when they usually find this class only time when they usually find this class of work in abundance.

The loss of nearly sixty carloads of raisins in the various warehouses and packing establishment will not injure the raisin business in this section in the least. The canning crop will be packed and seeded by the remaining plants. No action has been taken thus far toward rebuilding in the burned district.

**EXCURSION STEAMER AGROUND** dany of the 700 Passengers Were Drunk and There Was a Wild

Panic. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 14.-At midnight to-night the steamer New South, a very large vessel, returning to this city with an excursion party of 700 people from Maysville, Ky., ran into a bank in the up-per part of the city and stuck fast. The party was of the convivial sort and many of them were drunk. When the boat struck it knocked many of the passengers off their feet and caused a panic. There are vague unverified rumors that some were drowned, but no names are given. Passengers were transferred to the nearest street cars, which have been kept running beyond their time to bring them to the city. Passengers

### COLLISION OFF BOSTON. Barge, in Tow of a Tug, Runs Into

an Anchored Yacht and Kills Three Men. BOSTON, Aug. 14-The sloop yacht Leona, with seventeen men aboard chored outside of Boston light, was run into by a barge in tow of the tug Honeybrook, and five men were swept from the deck by the heavy tow line. Two of the number, C. W. Sellman and Albert Nordell, were drowned; another, Augustine Casperson, was killed by being jammed between tow line and the deck, while two oth-Peter Nelson and John Harkinson, although sustaining injuries, were rescued.

### PICNIC PARTY HAS A MISHAP. Twenty-five Persons Thrown Out of a Dray-Two Dead and Another

Dying. DULUTH, MINN., Aug. 14.-Twenty-five picnickers riding on a dray and returning from the country to-night were thrown out as a result of the rig running the horses down the steep hill of Fourth avenue East. The brake refused to August Tida was killed and William Clem-ent is dying. Other members of the party sustained broken bones and more or ess

## AMERICAN BARK LOST.

Wrecked on Flinder's Island, Tasmania, and Eleven of the Crew Perish.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-Advices from Melourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Captain Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma May 22 for Melbourne, has been vrecked on Flinder's island, Tasmania, Eleven of those on board the bark, includ-ing Captain Nissen, his wife and two chil-dren, were drowned.

Two Young Farmers Drowned.

OTTAWA, ILL., Aug. 14.—Two young farmers, James Nicholson and John Terrill, were drowned in the West side ravine at 2 o'clock this morning. They missed the road and drove off the bank of the ravine, landing in the water twenty feet below. They were pinned in the water by the horse and buggy, which fell on them. They were drowned in two feet of water.

Case to Ptomaine Polsoning.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.-William Collins and his wife and five children, of Humboldt street, were poisoned yesterday from eating cheese and were in 3reat agony for a long time. It was five hours before they were out of danger. The at-tending physician pronounced it a case of ptomaine poisoning.

"Father" Bill Daly Hurt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-"Father" Bill Daly, the well known horseman, was badly injured to-night in a runaway accident at Sheepshead bay. The center pole of his surrey broke, throwing him to the ground. His left shoulder was dislocated and he istained internal injuries.

Big Fire in Canada.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Aug. 14.-The works of the Jenck's Machine Company, the largest industry of the kind in Canada, were burned last night. The fire is supposed to have started in the form room of the Rand Drill Company. The estimated loss is \$225,000, probably covered by insurance.

PADUCAH, KY., Aug. 14 .- J. M. Davis and Albert Robertson were drowned in a lake near the city. They were fishing and the boat overturned.

Two Drowned in Kentucky.

Earthquake at Messina. MESSINA, Aug. 14.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, throwing the inhabitants into a great panic.

Negroes Ordered to Santingo. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 14.—Governor Mount received a telegram to-night from Adjutant General Corbin assigning the two independent colored companies at Camp Mount, under colored captains, to Santiago for garrison duty. The companies are anxious to go.

No More Yellow Fever.

HOUSTON, TEX., Aug. 14.—State Health Officer Blunt to-night received telegrams from Health Officer Dr. Smith and Govern-ment Expert Carter, at Franklin, La., reporting no new cases and no suspected cases, and the town in a perfectly healthy condition.

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

VIEWS OF DEWEY AND MERRIT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

**HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?** 

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them-Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February ... Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled

down to a peace basis. The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made at shall be done, one being the retertion of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the sland of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble beween the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 3,000,000 people. which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevalls that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico wili be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffices generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. General Miles has about 15,000 men in Porto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and perhaps more

The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking toward di- THE PUBLIC MIND IS STUNNED minishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed. The government will dispose of the transports

be released and are no longer required for

than are needed after the Spanish evac-

All vessels of the navy that can be spared from service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the states, where the men will be given brief holidays. The big hattleships of the fleet will be put in dry dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks. The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they

TROOPS ARE DISPLEASED. Those at San Francisco Want to Go

to the Philippines, War or No War. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.-The following dispatch has been received by Major General Merriam in response to his inquiry as to the propriety of permitting the departure of the transports Arizona and Scandia pending the peace negotiations:

"Washington, Aug. 14. 'Major General Merriam, San rancisco. "The secretary of war has caused inquiry to be made of General Merritt as to his needs for further forces. You will hold the Arizona and General King's troops in readiness to sail at once should it be so ordered. I will advise you as soon as possible.

"By order of the secretary of war. "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General." The order has caused much displeasure grapming Sunday, says: nong the troops, but they continue hopeful that the establishment of garrisons in Hawaii and Manila and the seeming probability of difficulty with the . hillppine insurgents will make their early departure ful point referred to is the time of the con-

Situation. BERLIN, Aug. 15.-The leading papers here welcome peace between the United States and Spain and express the hope that be healed by revenge.

The National Zeitung says the United States is behaving in a dignified manner and there is no reason why Spain should not enter into commercial relations with terest. er conqueror.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Spain is precipitated into a chasm of political ob-livion, whither long years of priestly doninion would inevitably have hastened The paper thinks the United States will

the Philippines, but that the decisions regarding those islands are of the deepest mport to Europe. TO CARRY NEWS TO MANILA.

British Steamer Australian Chartered at Hong Kong to Bear the Peace Proclamation.

HONG KONG, Aug. 14.-News of the cesation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yesterday. The British steamer Australian. bound for Sydney, N. S. W., was chartered to carry the news to Manila. No other was available for the purpose, ow ing to the prevalence of typhoons.

# THIRD REGIMENT TO MOVE.

Will Leave Camp Alger for Middletown, Pa., Some Day This Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The coming will be moving week at Camp Alger. The entire First division of the Second army corps, now at Camp Alger, near Dunn Loring station, as well as the balance of the Second division, consisting of the Third Missouri, the Third New York, the Ninth Ohio battalion (colored), a part of the Fourth Missouri, and scattered porthe Fourth Missouri, and scattered por-tions of other regiments, who remained in the lonely part of the camp, near East Falls church, when the main body of the division marched to Manassas, will all pack their belongings for a reunion of the en-tire Second army corps at Middletown, Pa. No soldier is to remain, and Camp Alger will be no more. will be no more.

movement will be made by rail.

MADRID PEACE COMMENT A VERI-TABLE FUNERAL HYMN.

that have been in use as fast as they can LOSS OF COLONIAL EMPIRE A CRUSH-ING BLOW

> One Paper Says "The Peace Is the Saddest Imposed Since the Treaty of Utreeht"-Havana Greatly Agitated by the Peace News.

LONDON, Aug. 15.-The Madrid corre-

spondent of the Daily Mail says: "The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. go out of commission, probably being sold Some days ago, the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory, and that Spain now falls to the second rank among nations. The public mind is stunned, and there is general

mourning. "General Blanco telegraphs that Havana s greatly agitated by the news of the signing of the protocol, and that much anxiety is manifested to learn the conditions, which have not yet been published. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the effect that the text of the protocol may have on the Spanish volunteers in Havana.

"Many newspapers express grief and despair that the men who brought disaster on Spain by lack of foresight, organization and ability should continue to govern the

country." The Times' Madrid correspondent, tele-

"The publication of the protocol has not made much impression, because the contents were already known. The only doubtvocation of the cortes. Although there is a strong cabinet dissension on this point, PEACE VIEWS OF BERLIN PRESS some apprehending a crisis, little import-The Hope Expressed That Spain Will even unlikely that in the event of one or ance need be attached to it, because it is two ministers resigning, the course of the peace negotiations will be seriously affected, because, in the long run, Sagasta is cer-

tain to have his own way. the latter country will endeavor to accept the situation and will not regard the loss discuss the subject freely, and wisely keeps only to his own counsel. There is no conceivable doubt that the cortes will approve of peace, and the date of the convocation of the certes can only affect personal party in-

"It is too soon to speak confidently of the impression the preliminary conditions of peace, when examined closely, will make on the Spanish people generally, but there is no doubt the news of the termination of hostilities will be received by a great madeal as the government thinks best with jority with satisfaction.

"During the last few weeks there has been a great change in public opinion. Though it was universally recognized from the beginning that, in the long run, America would prove herself stronger than Spain, it was generally expected that the bravery, dash and tenacity of the Spanish army and navy would in some measure counterbalance the superiority of the United States in population and resources, and that, consequently, the conditions of peace would not be very onerous. This illusion was dispelled by the destruction of Cervera's squadron, the capitulation of Santiago and other well known incidents of the campaign, and gradually the conviction spread that, as Spain was evidently incapable of defending herself, the sooner

she made peace the better. "It may pretty safely be assumed, therefore, that the decision of the government will be generally approved. Whether the government will subsequently be called to account for negligence in its preparation for war and for the manner in which the campaign was conducted is another ques-

"In the peace negotiations no serious complications are apprehended in regard to Cuba and Posto Rico. If the members of the local commission for evacuation have not yet been appointed, it is surely because the government wishes to appoint officers and officials of the same rank as

# DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS ON THE SICK LIST.



E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, who has been seriously ill at Bennington, Vt., suffering from liver derangement, returned to his home in Burlington on Saturday. He is improved in health.

Senator George G. Vest, whose impaired health has been a source of anxiety to his many personal and political friends, is improving rapidly. He expects to remain at Capron Springs, W. Va., until the 1st of September.